The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
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Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
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Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
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Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

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—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
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Office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery.

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CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH,
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Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

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Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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—DENTIST,—
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work Warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
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CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Lots of People Say, "OH MY BACK."

Here is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

Machinist and Builder.

"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.

* * * "Health is better than wealth." * * *

Machinist.

Mr. George Karg, Machinist, 1138 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"My disease started when I was quite a young lad by having weak kidneys. I have used just six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and I solemnly proclaim, 'I feel like a new man.'"

* * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * *

Mechanic.

Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well." * * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *

Railroad Man.

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* * * "Deeds are better than words." * * *

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.

* * * "All's well that ends well." * * *

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25. 9

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
H. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y.

CAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by three doctors in Detroit." M. W. Bowman, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. H. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tollmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier N. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.
Feb 6-3 mo

"Get the Best"
HOP PLASTERS
Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Crick, Stitches, Sideache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.
A Wonderful STRENGTHENER

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
apr 3-2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

A GHOST STORY.

I.

I am a painter. One morning in May, 1858, I was seated in my studio at my usual occupation, when a lady and gentleman were announced—Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck. My new visitors were strangers to me. They had seen a portrait I had painted, and wished for likenesses of themselves and their children. The price I asked did not deter them, and they asked to look around the studio to select the size and style they should prefer. The inspection proving satisfactory, they asked whether I would paint the pictures at their house in the country, and there being no difficulty on this point, an engagement was made for the following autumn, subject to my writing to fix the time when I might be able to leave town for the purpose. This being adjusted, the gentleman gave me his card and they left. Shortly afterwards, on looking at the card left by the strangers, I was somewhat disappointed to find that though it contained the names of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck there was no address. I tried to find it by looking at the court guide, but it contained no such name, so I put the card in my writing-desk and forgot for a time the entire transaction.

Autumn came, and with it a series of engagements I had made in the north of England. Towards the end of September, 1858, I was one of a dinner party at a country house at the confines of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The party was a numerous one, and as the meal approached its termination and was about to subside into the dessert, the conversation became general. I should here mention that my hearing is defective, at some times more so than at others, and on this particular evening I was extra deaf—so much so that the conversation only reached me in the form of a continued din. At one instant, however, I heard a word distinctly pronounced, though it was uttered by a person at a considerable distance from me, and that word was—Kirkbeck. In the business of the London season I had forgotten all about the visitors of the spring who had left their card without the address. The word reaching me under such circumstances aroused my attention and immediately recalled the transaction to my remembrance. On the first opportunity that offered I asked a person whom I was conversing with if a family of the name in question was resident in the neighborhood. I was told in reply that a Mr. Kirkbeck lived at A——, at the further end of the county. The next morning I wrote to this person, saying that I believed he called at my studio in the spring, and had made arrangement with me which I was prevented fulfilling by their being no address on his card; furthermore, that I should shortly be in his neighborhood on my return home from the north, but should I be mistaken in addressing him, I begged he would not trouble himself to reply to my note. I gave as my address the postoffice, York. On applying there three days afterwards I received a note from Mr. Kirkbeck stating that he was very glad he had heard from me and that if I would call on my return he would arrange about the pictures; he also told me to write a day before I proposed coming, that he might not otherwise engage himself. It was ultimately arranged that I should go to his house the succeeding Saturday, stay till Monday morning, transact afterwards what matters I had to attend to in London and return in a fortnight to execute the commissions.

The day having arrived for my visit, directly after breakfast I took my place in the morning train from York to London. The train would stop at Doncaster, and after that at Retford junction, where I should have to get out in order to take the train through A——. The day was cold, wet, foggy and every way as disagreeable as I have ever known a day to be in an English October. The carriage in which I was seated had no other occupant than myself, but at Doncaster a lady got in. My place was back to the engine and next to the door. As that is considered the ladies' seat, I offered it to her; she, however, very graciously declined it and took the corner opposite, saying, in a very agreeable voice, that she liked to feel the breeze on her cheek. The next few minutes were occupied in locating herself. There was the cloak to be spread under her, the skirts of the dress to be arranged, the gloves to be tightened, and such other trifling arrangements of plumage as ladies are wont to make before settling themselves comfortably at church or elsewhere, the last and most important being the placing back over her hat the veil that concealed her features. I could then see that the lady was young, certainly not more than two or three and twenty; but being moderately tall, rather robust in make and decided in expression, she might have been two or three years younger. I suppose that her complexion would be termed a medium one; her hair being of a bright brown or auburn, while her eyes and rather decidedly marked eyebrows were nearly black. The color of her cheek was that pale transparent hue that sets off to such advantage large, expressive eyes and an equable, firm expression of mouth. On the whole, the ensemble was rather handsome than beautiful, her expression having that agreeable depth and harmony about it that rendered her face and features, though not strictly regular, infinitely more attractive than if they had been modelled upon the strictest rules of symmetry.

It is no small advantage on a wet day and a dull, long journey to have an agreeable companion; one who can converse and whose conversation has sufficient substance in it to make one forget the length and the dreariness of the journey. In this respect I had no deficiency to complain of, the lady being decidedly and agreeably conversational. When she had settled herself to her satisfaction she asked to be allowed to look at my Bradshaw, and not being a proficient in that difficult work, she requested my aid in ascertaing at what time the train passed through Retford again on its way back from London to York. The conversation turned afterwards on general topics, and to my surprise she led into it such particular subjects as I might be supposed to be more especially familiar with; indeed, I could not avoid remarking that her entire manner, while it was anything but forward, was that of one who had either known me personally or by report. There was in her manner a kind of confidential reliance when she listened to me that is not usually accorded to a stranger, and some times she actually seemed to refer to different circumstances with which I had been connected in times past. After about three-quarters of an hour's conversation the train arrived at Retford, where I was to change carriages. On my alighting and wishing her good morning, she made a slight movement of the hand, as if she meant to shake it, and on my doing so she said, by way of adieu: "I dare say we shall meet again;" to which I replied: "I hope we shall all meet again," and so parted, she going on the line toward London and I through Lincolnshire to A——. The remainder of the journey was cold, wet, and dreary. I missed the agreeable conversation and tried to supply it with a box I had brought with me from York and the *Times* newspaper which I had procured at Retford. But the most disagreeable journey comes to an end at last, and 5:30 in the evening found me at the termination of mine. A carriage was waiting for me at the station, where Mr. Kirkbeck was also expected by the same train, but as she did not appear it was concluded he would come by the next—half an hour later; accordingly the carriage drove away with myself only.

The family being from home at the moment and the dinner hour being 7, I went at once to my room to unpack and to dress. Having completed these operations I descended to the drawing-room. It probably wanted some time to the dinner hour, as the lamps were lighted, but in their place a large blazing fire threw a flood of light into every corner of the room and more especially over a lady who, dressed in deep black, was standing by the chimney place warming a very handsome foot on the edge of the fender. Her face being turned away from the door by which I had entered I did not at first see her features. On my advancing into the middle of the room, however, the foot was immediately withdrawn and she turned around to accost me, when, to my profound astonishment, I perceived that it was none other than my companion in the railway carriage. She betrayed no surprise at seeing me. On the contrary, with one of those agreeable, joyous expressions that marks the plainest woman appear beautiful, she accosted me with: "I said we should meet again."

II.

My bewilderment at that moment almost deprived me of utterance. I knew of no railway or other means by which she could have come. I had certainly left her in a London train and had seen it start, and the only conceivable way in which she could have come was by going to Peterborough and then returning by a branch to A——, a circuit of about ninety miles. As soon as my surprise enabled me to speak, I said I wished I had come by the same conveyance as herself.

"That would have been rather difficult," she rejoined.

At this moment the servant came with the lamps and informed me that his master had just arrived and would be down in a few minutes.

The lady took up a book containing some engravings and having singled out one, (a portrait of Lady ——,) asked me to look at it well and tell her whether I thought it like her.

I was engaged trying to get up an opinion when Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck entered, and, shaking him heartily by the hand, apologized for not being at home to receive me; the gentlemen ended by requesting me to take Mrs. Kirkbeck in to dinner.

The lady of the house having taken my arm, we marched on. I certainly hesitated a moment to allow Mr. Kirkbeck to pass on with the mysterious lady in black, but Mrs. Kirkbeck not seeming to understand it, we passed on at once. The dinner party consisting of us four only, we fell into our respective places at the table without difficulty, the mistress and master of the house at the top and bottom, the lady in black and myself on each side. The dinner passed much as usual on such occasions. I having to play the guest, directed my conversation principally, if not exclusively, to my host and hostess, and I cannot call to mind that I or any one else once addressed the lady opposite. Saying this and remembering something that looked like a slight want of attention to her on coming into the dining room, I at once concluded that she was the governess. I observed, however, that she made an excellent dinner; she seemed to appreciate both the beef and the tart, as well as a glass of claret afterwards; probably she had no luncheon or the journey had given her an appetite.

The dinner ended, the ladies retired, and after the usual port Mr. Kirkbeck and I joined them in the drawing-room. By this time, however, a much larger party had assembled. Brothers and sisters-in-law had come in from their residences in the neighborhood, and several children, with Miss Hardwick, their governess, were also introduced to me, I saw at once that my supposition as to the lady in black being the governess was incorrect. After passing the time necessarily occupied in complimenting the children and saying something to the different persons to whom I was introduced, I found myself engaged in conversation with the lady of the railway carriage, and as the topic of the evening had referred principally to portrait painting she continued the subject.

"Do you think you could paint my portrait?" the lady inquired.

"Yes, think I could, if I had the opportunity."

"Now, look at my face well; do you think you should recollect my features?"

"Yes, I am sure I should never forget your features."

"Of course I might have expected you to say that. but do you think that you could do me from recollection?"

"Well, if it be necessary, I will try; but can't you give me any sittings?"

"No, quite impossible; it could not be. It is said that the print I showed to you before dinner is like me; do you think so?"

"Not much," I replied; "it has not your expression. If you can give me only one sitting, it would be better than none."

"No; I don't see how it could be."

The evening being by this time pretty far advanced and the chamber candles being brought in, on the plea of being rather tired, she shook me heartily by the hand and wished me good-night. My mysterious acquaintance caused me no small pondering during the night. I had never been introduced to her, I had not seen her speak to anyone during the entire evening—not even to wish them good night—how she got across the country was an inexplicable mystery. Then, why did she wish me to paint her from memory, and why could she not give me even one sitting? Finding the difficulty of a solution to these questions rather increased upon me, I made up my mind to defer further consideration of them till breakfast time, when I supposed the matter would receive some elucidation.

The breakfast now came, but with it no lady in black. The breakfast over, we went to church, came home to luncheon, and so on through the day, but still no lady, neither any reference to her. I then concluded that she must be some relative who had gone away early in the morning to visit another member of the family living close by. I was much puzzled, however, by no reference whatever being made to her, and finding no opportunity of leading any part of my conversation with the family towards the subject, I went to bed the second night more puzzled than ever. On the servant coming in in the morning I ventured to ask him the name of the lady who dined at the table on the Saturday evening, to which he answered:

"A lady, sir? No lady, only Mrs. Kirkbeck, sir."

"Yes, the lady that sat opposite me, dressed in black?'

"Perhaps Miss Hardwick, the governess, sir?"

"No, not Miss Hardwick; she came down afterwards."

"No lady as I see, sir."

"Oh, dear me, yes; the lady dressed in black that was in the drawing-room when I arrived, before Mr. Kirkbeck came home?"

The man looked at me with surprise as if he doubted my sanity, and only answered, "I never see any lady, sir," and then left.

The mystery now appeared more impenetrable than ever. I thought it over in every possible aspect, but could come to no conclusion upon it. Breakfast was early that morning, in order to allow of my catching the morning train to London. The same cause also slightly hurried us and allowed no time for conversation beyond that having direct reference to the business that brought me there; so, after arranging to return to paint the portraits on that day three weeks, I made my adieus and took my departure for town.

It is only necessary for me to refer to my second visit to the house in order to state that I was assured most positively, both by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck, that no fourth person dined at the table on the Saturday evening in question. Their recollection was clear on the question as they had debated whether they should ask Miss Hardwick, the governess, to take the vacant seat, but had decided not to do so; neither could they recall to mind any such person as I described in the whole circle of our acquaintance.

Some weeks passsed. It was close upon Christmas. The light of a short winter day was drawing to a close, and I was seated at my table writing letters for the evening post. My back was toward the folding-doors leading into the room in which my visitors usually waited. I had been engaged some minutes in writing when, I became aware that a person had come through the folding-doors, and was standing beside me. I turned and beheld the lady of the railway carriage. I suppose that my manner indicated that I was somewhat startled, as the lady, after the usual salutation, said: "Pardon me for disturbing you. You did not hear me come in."

Her manner though it was more quiet and subdued than I had known it before, was hardly to be termed grave, still less sorrowful. There was a change, but it was that kind of change only which may often be observed from the frank impulsiveness of an intelligent young lady to the composure and self-possession of that same young lady when she is either betrothed or has recently become a matron. She asked me if I had made an attempt at a likeness of her. I was obliged to confess that I had not. She regretted it much, as she wished one for her father. She had brought an engraving (a portrait of Lady M. A.) with her that she thought would assist me. It was like the one she had asked my opinion upon at the house in Lincolnshire. It had always been considered very like her, and she would leave it with me. Then (putting her hand impressively on my arm) she added: "She really would be most thankful and grateful to me if I would do it"—and if I recollect rightly she added—"as much depended on it." Seeing she was so much in earnest I took up my sketch-book, and by the dim light that was still remaining, began to make a rapid pencil sketch of her. On observing my doing so, however, instead of giving me what assistance she was able she turned away, under the pretense of looking at the pictures around the room, occasionally passing from one to another so as to enable me to catch a momentary glimpse of her features. In this manner I made two hurried but rather expressive sketches of her, which being all that the declining light would allow me to do, I shut my book and she prepared to leave. This time, instead of the usual "Good morning" she wished me an impressively pronounced "Good-by," firmly holding rather than shaking my hand while she said it. I accompanied her to the door, outside of which she seemed rather to fade into the darkness than to pass through it. But I referred this impression to my own fancy.

I immediately inquired of the servant why she had not announced the visitor to me. She stated that she was not aware there had been one, and that any one who entered must have done so when she had left the street door open about half an hour previously, while she went across the road for a moment.

III.

Soon after this occurred I had to fulfil an engagement at a house near Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire. I left town on a Friday, having sent some pictures that were too large to take with me by the luggage train a week previously, in order that they might be at the house on my arrival, and occasion me no loss of time in waiting for them. On getting to the house, however, I found that they had not been heard of, and, on inquiring at the station, it was stated that a case similar to the one I described had passed through and gone on to Leicester, where it probably still was. It being Friday, and past the hour of the post, there was no possibility of getting a letter to Leicester before Monday morning, as the luggage office would be closed there on Sunday; consequently I could in no case expect the arrival of the pictures before the succeeding Tuesday or Wednesday. The loss of three days would be a serious one; and therefore, to avoid it, I suggested to my host that I should leave immediately to transact some business in South Staffordshire, as I should be obliged to attend to it before my return to town, and if I could see about it in the vacant intervals thus thrown upon my hands it would be saving me the same amount of time after my visit to the house was concluded. This arrangement meeting with his ready assent, I hastened to the Atherstone station on the Trent Valley railway. By rerference to Bradshaw I found that my route lay through Lichfield, where I was to change carriages to S——, in Staffordshire. I was just in time for the train that would put me down at Lichfield at 8 in the evening, and a train was announced to start from Lichfield for S—— at 8:10, answering, as I concluded, to the train in which I was about to travel. I therefore saw no reason to doubt but that I should get to my journey's end the same night; but on arriving at Lichfield I saw my plans entirely frustrated. The train arrived punctually and I got out, intending to wait on the platform for the arrival of the carriages for the other line. I found, however, though the two lines crossed at Lichfield, they did not communicate with each other, the Lichfield station on the Trent Valley line being on one side of the town and the Litchfield station on the South Staffordshire line on the other. I also found that there was not time to get to the other station so as to catch the train the same evening; indeed, the train had just at that moment passed on a lower level beneath my feet, and to get to the other side of the town, where it would stop for two minutes only, was out of the question. There was, therefore nothing for it but to put up at the Swan hotel for the night. I have an especial dislike to passing an eveing at a hotel in a country town. Dinner at such places I never take, as I had rather go without than have such as I am likely to get. Books are never to be had; the country newspapers do not interest me. The *Times* I have spelt through on my journey. The society I am likely to meet have few ideas in common with myself. Under such circumstances I usually resort to a meat tea to while away the time, and when that is over occupy myself in writing.

This was the first time I had been in Lichfield, and while wating for the tea it occurred to me how, on two occasions within the past six months, I had been on the point of coming to that very place, at one time to execute a small commission for an old acquaintance, resident there, and another to get the materials for a picture I proposed painting of an incident in the early life of Dr. Johnson. I should have come on each of these occasions had not other arrangements diverted my purpose and caused me to postpone the journey indefinitely. The thought, however, would occur to me: "How strange! Here I am in Lichfield, by no intention of my own, though I have twice tried to get here and been balked." When I had done tea I thought I might as well write to an acquaintance I had known some years previously and who lived in the Cathedral-close, asking him to come and pass an hour or two with me. Accordingly I rang for the waitress and asked:

"Does Mr. Lute live in Lichfield?"

"Yes, sir."

"Cathedral close?"

"Yes, sir,"

"Can I send a note to him?"

"Yes, sir."

I wrote the note, saying where I was and asking if he would come for an hour or two and talk over old matters. The note was taken; in about twenty minutes a person of gentlemanly appearance, and what might be termed the advanced middle age, entered the room with my note in his hand, saying that I had sent him a letter, he presumed, by mistake, as he did not know my name. Seeing instantly that he was not the person I intended to write to, I apologized, and asked whether there was another Mr. Lute living in Lichfield.

"No, there was none other."

"Certainly," I rejoined, my friend must have given me his right address, for I had written to him on other occasions here. He was a fair young man; he succeeded to an estate in consequence of his uncle having been killed while hunting with the Quorn hounds, and he married about two years since a lady of the name of Fairburn."

The stranger very composedly replied: "You are speaking of Mr. Clyne; he did live in the Cathedral-close, but he has now gone away."

The stranger was right, and in my surprise I exclaimed:

"Oh, dear! to be sure that is the name; what could have made me address you instead? I really beg your pardon: my writing to you and unconsciously guessing your name is one of the most extraordinary and unaccountable things I ever did. Pray pardon me."

He continued very quietly:

"There is no need of apology; it happens that you are the very person I most wished to see. You are a painter and I want you to paint a portrait of my daughter. Can you come to my house immediately for the purpose?"

I was rather surprised at finding myself known to him, and the turn matters had taken was so entirely unexpected I did not at the moment feel inclined to undertake the business; I therefore explained how I was situated, stating that I had only the next day and Monday at my disposal. He, however, pressed me so earnestly that I arranged to do what I could for him in those two days; and having put up my baggage and arranged other matters I accompanied him to his house. During the walk home he scarcely spoke a word, but his taciturnity seemed only a continuance of his quiet composure at the inn. On our arrival, he introduced me to his daughter Maria and then left the room. Maria Lute was a fair and decidedly handsome girl of about fifteen: her manner was, however, in advance of her years and evinced that self possession and, in the favorable sense of the term, that womanliness that is only seen at such an early age in girls that have been left motherless or from other causes thrown much on their own resources.

She had evidently not been informed of the purpose of my coming, and only knew that I was to stay there for the night; she therefore excused herself for a few moments that she might give the requisite directions to the servants as to the preparing my room. When she returned, she told me that I should not see her father again that evening, the state of his health having obliged him to retire for the night; but she hoped that he should be able to see him some time on the morrow. In the meantime, she hoped I would make myself quite at home and call for anything I wanted. She herself was sitting in the drawing-room, but perhaps I should like to smoke and take something; if so, there was a fire in the housekeeper's room, and she would come sit with me, as she expected the medical attendant every minute, and probably he would stay to smoke and take something. As the little lady seemed to recommend this course, I readily complied. I did not smoke or take anything but sat down by the fire, when she immediately joined me. She conversed well and readily, and with a command of language in a person so young. Without being disagreeably inquisitive, or putting any question to me, she seemed desirous of learning the business that had brought me to the house. I told her that her father wished me to paint either her portrait, or that of a sister of hers, if she had one.

IV.

She remained silent and thoughtful for a moment, and then seemed to comprehend it at once. She told me that a sister of hers, an only one, to whom her father was devotedly attached, died near four months previously; that her father had never yet recovered from the shock of her death. He had often expressed the most earnest wish for a portrait of her; indeed, it was his one thought; and she hoped, if something of the kind could be done, it would improve his health. Here she stammered and burst into tears. After while she continued: "It is no use hiding from you what you must be very soon aware of. Papa is insane—he has been so ever since dear Caroline was buried. He says he is always seeing dear Caroline, and he is subject to fearful delusions. The doctor says he cannot tell how much worse he may be, and that everything dangerous, like knives or razors, is to be kept out of his reach. It was necessary you should not see him again this evening, as he was unable to converse properly, and fear the same may be the case to-morrow; but perhaps you can stay over Sunday, and I may be able to assist you in doing what he wishes. I asked whether they had any materials for making a likeness—a photograph, a sketch or anything else for me to go from. "No, they had nothing." "Could she describe her clearly?" She thought she could, and there was a print that was very much like her but she had mislaid it. I mentioned that with such disadvantages and in such an absence of materials I did not anticipate a very satisfactory result. I had painted portraits under such circumstances, but their success much depended upon the powers of description of the persons who were to assist me by their recollection: in some instances I had attained a certain amount of success, but in most the result was quite a failure. The medical attendant came, but I did not see him. I learned, however, that he ordered a strict watch to be kept on his patient till he came again next morning. Seeing the state of things, and how much the little lady had to attend to, I retired early to bed. The next morning I heard that her father was decidedly better; he had inquired earnestly, on waking, whether I was really in the house, and at breakfast time he sent down to say that he hoped nothing would prevent my making an attempt at the portrait immediately, and he expected to be able to see me in the course of the day.

Directly after brakfast I set to work, aided by such description as the sister could give me. I tried again and again, but without success, or, indeed, the least prospect of it. The features, I was told, were separately alike, but the expression was not. I toiled on the greater part of the day, with no better result. The different studies I made were taken up to the invalid, but the same answer was always returned—no resemblance. I had exerted myself to the utmost, and in fact, was not a little fatigued by so doing—a circumstance that the little lady evidently noticed, as she expressed herself most grateful for the interest she could see I took in the matter and referred the unsuccessful result entirely to her want of powers of description.

She also said it was so provoking! she had a print—a portrait of a lady, that was so like, but it had gone—she had missed it from her book for three weeks past. It was the more disappointing, as she was sure it would be of great assistance. I asked if she could tell me who the print was of, as, if I knew, I could easily procure one in London. She answered Lady M. A. Immediately the name was uttered the whole scene of the lady of the railway carriage presented itself to me. I had my sketch-book in my portmanteau up stairs, and, by a fortunate chance, fixed in it was the print in question, with the two pencil sketches. I instantly brought them down and showed them to Maria Lute. She looked at them for a moment, turned her eyes full upon me, and said slowly and something with fear in her manner, "Where did you get these?" Then quicker, and without waiting for my answer, "Let me take them instantly to papa." She was away ten minutes or more; when she returned her father came with her. He did not wait for salutations, but said, in a tone and manner I had not observed in him before, "I was right all the time; it was you that I saw with her, and these sketches are from her and no one else. I value them more than all my possessions, except this dear child." The daughter also assured me that the print I had brought to the house must be the one taken from the book about three weeks before, in proof of which she pointed out to me the gum marks at the back, which exactly corresponded with those left on the blank leaf. From the moment the father saw these sketches his mental health returned.

I was not allowed to touch either of the pencil drawings in the sketch-book, as it was feared I might injure them, but an oil picture from them was commenced immediately the father sitting by me hour after hour directing my touches, conversing rationally, and indeed cheerfully while he did so. He avoided direct reference to his delusions, but from time to time led the conversation to the manner in which I had originally obtained the sketches. The doctor came in the evening and, after extolling the particular treatment he had adopted, pronounced his patient decidedly, and he believed permanently, improved.

The next day being Sunday, we all went to church; the father for the first time since his bereavement. During a walk which he took with me after luncheon he again approached the subject of the sketches, and after some seeming hesitation as to whether he should confide in me or not, he said: "Your writing to me by name from the inn at Lichfield was one of those inexplicable circumstances that I suppose it is impossible to clear up. I knew you, however, directly I saw you; when those above me considered my intellect was disordered, and that I spoke incoherently, it was only because I saw things that they did not. Since her death I know with a certainty, that nothing will ever disturb, that at different times I have been in the actual and visible presence of my daughter that is gone—oftener indeed, just after her death than latterly. Of the many times that this has occurred, I distinctly remember once seeing her in a railway carriage speaking to a person sitting opposite; who that person was I could not ascertain, as my position seemed to be immediately behind him. I next saw her at a dinner-table, with others, and among those others, unquestionably, I saw yourself. I afterwards learned that at that time I was considered to be in one of my longest and most violent proxysms, as I continued to see her speaking to you, in the midst of a large assembly, for some hours. Again I saw her standing by your side, while you were engaged either in writing or drawing. I saw her once again afterwards, but the next time I saw yourself was in the inn parlor."

Ths picture was proceeded with the next day and on the day after the face was completed, and I afterwards brought it with me to London to finish.

I have often seen Mr. L. since that period; his health is perfectly reestablished and his manner and conversation are as cheerful as can be expected within a few years of so great a bereavement.

The portrait now hangs in his bedroom, with the print and the two sketches by the side, and written beneath is: "C. L., 13th September, 1858, aged twenty two."

Effect of Smoking Upon the Throat.

A great deal of discussion of the character of a complaint generated by the excessive use of tobacco in smoking is giving the physicians employment.

If the disease is occasioned by the habit of smoking the character of the complaint can be ascertained. Only a mere corroding of the membranes and tissues of the throat is taking place. A cigar in the mouth ignited gives a currunt of smoke to the air, and the discharge of smoke from the mouth gives the air another. The ashes of the cigar are in some degree carried to the nostrils in the inhalation of atmosphere. The substance of the smoke and ashes is the same except in degree of decomposition performed by the fire. This substance is taken into the nostrils and deposited to some extent on the surface of the throat. When thus deposited an alkali is made of the water on the surface of the organs. A mere creation of an alkali that can constantly corrode the surface of the throat. When the corrosion is sufficient to destroy a tissue, a sore is created, and a superation will take place. The pus will corode still more of the tissues. If the cause of the complaint is removed and the corroded parts sufficiently cleansed of the pus a chance is given the sore to heal.

No other remedy is necessary unless it

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885.

Governor Pattison has re-appointed Dr. Higbee as Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Higbee is a republican and has been a satisfactory official, but it is likely that the governor could have found a democrat fully as competent for the position if he had looked around a little. Republican governors of this state established the precedent of appointing only their own partisans to office, and adhered rigidly to the practice for many years. It is a poor rule that works only one way.

POSTMASTERS AND THEIR DUTY.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The postmaster at Rome, N. Y. has been suspended by the President, and James B. Corcoran has been designated to perform the duties of the office. The president proposed the removal of the postmaster, and nominated Corcoran to the senate at the recent session, and as it failed to take action on the nomination the postmaster-general applied to the president for his directions in the case, and received a written communication, which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 4, 1885.—HON. WM. F. VILAS, Postmaster General—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiry as to the disposition to be made of the case of the postmaster at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., which was presented to the senate on the 26th day of March, with a proposition that he be removed for cause, and which proposition was not acted upon prior to the adjournment of that body on the 2d day of April, I have to say that to me it clearly seems to be my duty to exercise, by prompt action in this case, all the power which the present condition of the law has left in my hands, so far as it may be done independently of the state to protect the interests of the government, to vindicate the laws which have been enacted for the regulation of the postal service, and to impress upon the federal officeholders the fact that no indulgence will be granted by the executive to those who violate the law or neglect public duty.

This postmaster, under section 4014, United States revised statutes and regulations of the post-office department, was required to transmit to the department weekly a report of the business done by him in the money order branch of his office. It appears from the official report of an inspector of the post-office department now before me, and which was submitted to a committee of the senate, while the proposition to remove this official was before it, that an examination of his office was ordered on the 26th day of January, 1885, in consequence of the fact that no such weekly reports had been made since the 6th day of December, 1884. It further appears from this report that such examination developed the most disgraceful confusion in all that pertains to the accounts and financial condition of the office; that there had been no entry in the money-order book since July, 1884, and that, as might have been expected, there was a deficiency in the money-order account of more than $700 and in the postal account of more than $400. There is, I think, no dispute touching these facts. The deficiency has been refunded to the government under an arrangement with one of the sureties of the delinquent official, and he attempts to excuse the wretched condition of his office by alleging that his assistant had the entire charge of the money-order business as well as all other details of the office.

In making such an excuse this officer admits, it seems to me, a violation of the plain duty in turning over the operations of his office to an assistant without any pretext of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the postmaster, which is contrary to a reasonable construction of section 4031, revised statutes, which provided that "in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the postmaster of any money-order post office, he may, with the approval of the postmaster-general, authorize the chief clerk or some other clerk employed there, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster. By the claim now made, that the assistant, having had full charge, is responsible for the delinquencies and irregularities complained of, the postmaster also appears to contradict his own sworn statement, made to the department as late as September 30, 1884, to the effect that he himself had performed, for the preceding quarter, all the money-order business in his office, except when necessarily absent. I shall do all in my power to rid the public service of officials who exhibit such loose ideas of their duty to the government. The fact that I have before me documents signed by many residents of the city where this postmaster is located, and who belong to both political parties, asserting their entire confidence in his honesty and fidelity, demonstrates the unfortunate facility with which papers may be obtained, and gives rise to an unpleasant suspicion touching a too prevalent standard of political honesty.

If I cannot remove this delinquent postmaster, I can surely suspend him. This I have determined to do, promptly, and I desire you at once to present to me the papers necessary for that purpose, with a designation of James B. Corcoran to perform the duties of postmaster in place of the official thus suspended.

Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A member of the senate committee on post offices and post-roads, who was asked by an Associated Press reporter for an explanation of the failure of that committee to act upon the nomination of Mr. Corcoran to supercede the incumbent of the postmastership at Rome N. Y., in view of the president's statement that the charges against the incumbent were laid before the committee, said he is under the impression that the committee agreed to report favorably on Corcoran's nomination, and in the hurry of the closing hours of the session the members having the report in charge failed to make it. Such failure, he said, did occur in the case of a nomination to fill a vacancy in Pennsylvania, and he added that he is confirmed in his belief that it occurred in this case, because it is an iron-clad rule of the committee to vote in favor of the removal of every postmaster in whose accounts a deficiency is shown to exist, whether that deficiency has or has not been made good.

The investigations now being made by the post office department have brought to light the fact that the business of many offices has been conducted in a very loose manner. In many instances deficiencies in the accounts of postmasters have been discovered, which are of long standing, and yet republican administrations have neither removed the delinquents nor forced a settlement of their accounts. President Cleveland's letter printed on this page gives due notice to all such postmasters that they must go. This is a business administration and it means business.

The Proposed New Road Law.

An act for the establishment of a general and uniform public road system throughout the commonwealth has been introduced in the legislature, and is now on the files of both Houses for further consideration. It provides for the appointment of a State supervisor of Public Roads, who must be a practical engineer, to hold office three years, with headquarters at Harrisburg.

County road supervisors are to be appointed by District road overseers, in the same manner as County Superintendents are now chosen by school directors, and to hold office for three years.

Every township, borough and city in the State will constitute a public road district. Three district road overseers are to be chosen at the Spring election to serve for three years, and the boards will meet in April for organization, and to elect a district road master.

Sec. 38. Provides for a State appropriation of one million of dollars, to pay salary and expenses of State supervisor, county supervisors, and the balance to be apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the number of miles of roads of the first class within their respective limits: *Provided*, That no district in the State shall receive its quota of said State appropriation until it levies and collects an annual tax at least equal in amount to its quota of the State appropriation and complies with all the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 39. All real estate and personal property, stocks, bonds, mortgages and occupations that are made objects of taxation for county and school purposes may in like manner be made objects of taxation for road purposes. Valuation of property to be the same as for county and school purposes. Tax levied for road purposes not to be in excess of that levied for school purposes in any district.

Sec. 41. Special taxes shall be assessed as follows:—Upon every horse or mule, three years old or over an annual tax of one dollar for each animal. Upon every wheeled vehicle in the district 25 cents per wheel per annum. Wagons of heavy draught carrying three tons and upwards and *not* provided with broad wheels of at least four inches across the tire, to pay double, or 50 cents per wheel.

Sec. 46. County Road Supervisors authorized to receive and consider petitions of citizens or district Road Overseers for the laying out of new roads or vacating old ones, and to make formal application to court for authority to open or vacate such roads. Whereupon the court shall appoint three road jurors or viewers and appraisers, who shall visit and view the proposed route for a new road, giving at least three days' notice of such visit by handbills to parties interested. After viewing the proposed route and assessing the damage, if any, to real estate owners, to make report to the court appointing such jurors—which after hearing all the parties in interest shall confirm or reject such application for a new road and fix the damages. The decree of the court to be final and no further court proceedings shall be required, and no extra damages allowed in any case for the opening of such new road.

There are numerous other provisions in the bill, but the above is a general synopsis.

On this subject we endorse the Philadelphia *Times* which says:

The elaborate system of road supervision proposed by the Gobin bill does not gain in favor as it becomes better known throughout the State. Apparently the chief reason for expecting it to work well is the fact that it is based on the State's system of school supervision, which is assumed to have been a brilliant success. What relation there is between the management of schools and the management of country roads that could make methods that were successful in the one case applicable to the other is something that the friends of the Gobin bill do not condescend to explain. Their entire stock in trade seems to consist of a monotonous reiteration of this similarity of methods and of the weary complaint of the rural traveler: "Anything would be an improvement on the present road system."

If there is anything the matter with the present road laws a good way is to find out what it is and not to repeal them altogether and substitute an entirely new set of road laws. Perhaps after the new laws have been in force five years the people will know as much about them—where they work well and where they don't and why—as they know about the present laws. To all who are not interested in an office making job it would seem that the shortest way to real road reform is to find out what is the weak point of our present system of road laws and apply the remedy, retaining and enforcing in the meantime those provisions which are found to work well.

There is far more demand in the country neighborhoods of the State for the repeal of the section which provides that a citizen may work out his road tax instead of paying it than for any new system of road regulation. As a rule, road supervisors are elected because they are good fellows, or good Republicans, or good Democrats, and not because they are energetic business men who know how to make good roads. Half the time the road tax is not collected, but is worked out by turning the mud upside down with a hoe two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. No wonder the country roads are bad.

Apparently all that is needed is to abolish the working-out of the road tax and to elect good Supervisors in every township, as contemplated by existing laws. The first step would insure money enough to make the roads good, if properly spent, and the second the selection of men who would spend the money properly when it was collected. It is a question of nothing in the world but the raising of money and the choice of menwho know how to spend it. The complicated machinery provided by the Gobin bill is wholly unnecessary.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Thursday of next week April 16th is "Arbor Day." The superintendent of Public Instruction has taken the matter in charge and is urging every teacher to organize their school for the work of planting trees and shrubs, in public school grounds, along the roadside, and around public buildings. Should Thursday prove stormy, it is recommended to take the Saturday following. The county superintendents in various sections are urging upon their teachers to take the matter in charge, and make a good report for the county. Each county superintendent is requested to make a report to the department of public instruction in the latter part of May, giving the probable number of trees planted.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 4th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day:

No. 1.—First and final account of Isaac F. Saul Administrator, &c., of Robert Johnson, late of the township of Madison, dec'ased.

No. 2.—The second and final account of Miles W. Moss, executor, &c. of Dyer C. Moss, late of Benton township, deceased.

No. 3.—The first and final account of E. H. Little, executor, etc., of James Boat, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 4.—The first and final account of H. V. Garrett, administrator, etc., of Elizabeth Wenner, late of Columbia count , deceased.

No. 5.—First and final account of William Thomas, acting ad ministrator, etc., of Charles Thomas, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 6.—First and final account of Theodore W. Smith, administrator, etc. of Theodore W. Farver, late of Jackson township, d ceased.

No. 7.—First and final account of Aaron Masteller, guardian of Mary Jane Bowman now Mary Jane John, minor child of Henry Bowman, late of Main township, decea ed.

No. 8.—The first and final account of William P. Leidy and E. D. Leidy, administrators, etc., of Isaac Leidy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 9.—The account of Wilson D. Mellick surviving administrator, etc. of Peter Mellick, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 10.—The first and partial account of Clinton Gillis administrator, etc. of Charles Hayes, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

No. 11.—First and final account of Solomon H. Bredbenner, executor, etc. of Nathan Bredbenner, Sr., late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 12.—The first and final account of Isaiah H. Hagenbuch, administrator, etc. of Samuel Hagenbuch, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 13.—First and final account of Geo. W. Supplee, guardian of Ida M. Pegg, minor child of Wm. Pegg, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 14.—Second and final account of Joseph Rauch administrator, etc., of Peter Heinbach, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 15.—The first and partial account of John J. Woolf administrator, etc., of James McMahon, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

No. 16.—The first and partial account of Edward M. Ivey and Amy Ivey, administrators, etc., of Wm. Ivey, late of Hemlock, deceased.

No. 17.—The final account of George W. Correll, executor, etc., of Esther Evans, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 18.—The first and final account of John A. Funston, Trustee, etc., of Elizabeth Wenner, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 19.—The first and final account of Levi D. Geiger, executor, etc., of Samuel Himby, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 20.—The first and partial account of Stephen Pone and Philip L. Miller, administrator, etc., of Levi Miller, late of Centre t wnship, deceased.

No. 21.—The account of William Hart, Trustee, etc., of William Webb, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 22.—The first and partial account of Lizzie S. Jackson, and Mordecai W Jackson, executor, etc., of Clarence G. Jackson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

No. 23.—The first and partial account of A. B. Herring, administrator, etc., of J. B. stoker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 24.—The first and final account of John E. Welliver, administrator, etc. of Mary C. Welliver, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 25.—The first and final account of John E. Welliver, administrator, etc., of Evan Welliver, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 26.—The first and partial account of Samuel Neyhard, administrator, etc., of Thomas Crevelin *Jr.*, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 27.—The first and final account of L. B. Rupert, guardian of Elvira Huntington, late Elmira Geiger, minor child of John Geiger, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 28.—The first and final account of W. H. Yetter, executor, etc., of Mary A. Gearhart, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 29.—The second and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller, and Wm. Krickbaum, administrators, of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

G. W. STERNER,
Register & Recorder.

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Madison, on the waters of little Fishingcreek, a branch thereof called Black Run, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on a line of John Bilhime and corner of land of Amos Heller, thence by land of said Heller east fifty perches to a post and corner of land of Valentine Bidleman, thence by land of said Bidleman north one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by land of said Bidleman west fifty perches to a post on a line of land of William Rabb, thence by land of William Rabb and John Bilhime south one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning containing fifty acres of land, strict measure, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Matilda Mills vs. Elias Bogar and to be sold as the property of Elias Bogar. Lev. Fa.

Miller, atty.

ALSO

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by public road leading from Rohrsburg to Orangeville, on the west by lands of John Rhone, on the south by lot of Joseph Watts, and on the east by the public road aforesaid, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a one and one-half story frame dwelling house, a stable and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Abram Crawford vs. Andrew J. Crawford and to be sold as the property of Andrew J. Crawford. Fi. Fa.

Miller, atty.

ALSO

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining land of Robert Robbins, Daniel Phelps, Franklin Runyan, Deborah Murphy, Allen and Lloyd Phillips, John M. Morden, John Hilinger, William Cox, Nicholas Beagle and others, containing two hundred and thirty three acres and four perches neat measure, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Martin Kelley now to use of William J. McCormick and Frank C. Angle vs. Meyer N. Meyers, and to be sold as the property of Meyer N. Meyers. Fi. Fa.

Angle, atty.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph and William Pursell, on the east by lands of William Pursell, John Johnson and Ira Pursell, on the south by lands of C. W. Eves, and on the west by lands of A. J. Fine and Margaret Warner, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of A. P. Heller, administrator of Benjamin Eves, deceased, vs. Joseph Cole, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Cole. Vend. Ex.

Ikeler, atty.

ALSO

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Jackson in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Hemlock corner of land of John McHenry and Uriah Chamberlain, thence by land of said John McHenry south 71¼ degrees east 96¾ perches to a stone; thence by land of Elizabeth Hodge south 5½ degrees west 34 and six-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel W. Stevens south 81¼ degrees west 23 and nine-tenth perches to a stone; thence by same south 11¼ degrees west 46 and one-half perches to a stone in the public road leading from the Jackson Church to the Union Church, thence by the same along said road north 80¾ degrees east 21 and seven-tenth perches to a stone in said road; thence by the same along a public road south 8¾ degrees west 70 and nine-tenth perches to a stone in the road; thence by the public road leading from Rohrsburg to the Jackson Church by land of Abraham Hidley south 88¾ degrees west 13 and four-tenth perches to a stone in the road; thence by land of Theodore W. Smith north 2 degrees and 22 minutes east 88 perches to a chestnut stump, thence by land of said Chamberlin north 6¾ degrees east 85 perches to the place of beginning containing 85 acres and 147 perches strict measure, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of S. B. Anewalt & Co., assignee of William Belles vs. Samuel Belles, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Belles. Fi. Fa.

Herring, atty's. JOHN MOUREY,
apr 10-ts Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. ALLEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Wm. J. Allen, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE W. SUPLEE,
Jerseytown, Pa. Executor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of May, A. D., 1885, and confirmed after the Fourth day of said Term unless exceptions be filed within that time.

The first account of George W. Correll, Trustee of George Hidlay, under the last will and testament of George Hidlay, deceased. Wm. H. SNYDER,
Bloomsburg, April 6th, 1885. Clerk O. C.
4-10-tf

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of May next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeable to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 2nd day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Arwilla L. Davis, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia Co., bounded on the north by the public road leading from Fishingcreek to Cambra on the east by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the south by lands of George W. Cadwallader, and on the west by lands of B. W. Lemon, containing 2¼ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN S. KLINE,
Apr 3-tf Executor.

4-10-4w

The several styles of Carriages, Buggies and Wagons shown in these columns and many others not here represented may be found at the Repository of

T. F. HUNT, Scranton, Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the stock, or to write for further information and prices.

Piano Body—Elliptic Spring, Top Buggy.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Beach Wagon—Extension Top, 3-Spring.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Spindle Body—Side bar, Open Wagon.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Piano Body—Brewster Spring, Open Buggy.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

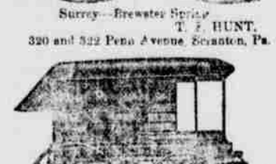
Corning Body—Open Cart
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Side Spring—Open Coacord Buggy.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

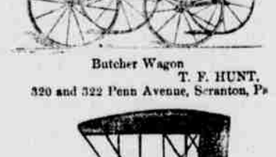
Corning Body—Brewster Spring, Top Buggy.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Surrey—Brewster Spring
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Demorest—3 Elliptic Springs, 2 Seats.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.



Piano Body—Side bar, two Seats.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.



Butcher Wagon
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa

Phaeton—Canopy Top.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Lawrence—Extension Top, 3-Spring.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Depot Wagon—Standing Top, two Seats.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Saxony—Canopy Top, 3-Spring.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa

Phaeton—Extension Top, two Seats.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Platform Spring Wagon—2-Seats.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Lumber Wagon—Choice of Axels.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Phaeton—Three Springs, Lamps and Fenders.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Express—Panel Body, three Springs.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Democrat—Three Elliptic Springs, 3-Seats.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Surrey—Canopy Top.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Platform Express—Various Sizes.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Mand S—2 693.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Spedding Sulkey.
T. F. HUNT,
320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of said county it is, *inter alia* thus contained.

E. KESLER & CO., } No. 39 May Term '84.
vs.
E. B. BEISHLINE AND E. B. BEISHLINE & BRO.

And now, March 26th, 1885, on motion of Geo. E. Elwell, attorney for a lien creditor, the court appoint C. G. Barkley, Esq., auditor to distribute money in court arising from the sale by the Sheriff of the property of E. B. Beishline, and E. B. Beishline & Bro., amounting to $258.47 as shown by the sheriff's return

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Mar 27-4 w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY,
Mar 20-6 w Administrator.
Waller P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of John Achenbach, deceased, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

J. HOWARD KLINE,
mar 20-6 w Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY W. MAJOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Henry W. Major, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

D. A. MUNSON, E. R. IKELER,
Administrator. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY HUTCHISON, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribue the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
Mar 27-4 w Auditor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 850 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce st., N. Y.

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00 per m.
No 1 ½ inch siding planed,	14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00 "
" flooring,	14 00 "
" white pine "	17 00 "
" yellow "	16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00 "
No 2 " "	2 00 "
No 3 " "	1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75 "
" hemlock sawed "	2 00 "
" heart shaved pine "	from $5 00 to 7 00 "
" sap " "	3 00 to 4 50 "
" hemlock " "	4 00 to 4 50 "
" shingle lath,	2 75 "
" plastering lath,	2 00 "
Hemlock fencing,	9 00 "
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00 "
" bills any size from	$10 00 to 12 00 "

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3 6m

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-tf

In Cheap as Tarred Paper, Strong as Sheet Iron, WATER-PROOF. Easy to apply, Does not rust or rot, Does not require Coal Tar or Gravel. A SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of all cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

pr 3 z wd

T. F. HUNT,

320 & 322 Penn Avenue,

Scranton, Pa.

Fine Carriages, Buggies and Wagons. At this Repository may be seen a large and varied selection of

VEHICLES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to

Write for Information and Prices.

apr. 3, '85-1y

CARPETS!

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much

LOWER IN PRICE

than last spring.

Very handsome Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels of beautiful designs and some as cheap as Tapestry Brussels.

A very large stock of

TAPESTRY BRUSSEL

at prices lower than ever were known.

Yard wide Ingrains as low as 20c—Rag Carpets at 35, 45 and 50 cents (Wool Stripe.)

A large stock of

SMYRNA RUGS,

Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Matting all widths, Floor, Table and Stair oil cloths of all grades.

STAIR and HALL CARPET

in large quantities, also Nickel end and

PLAIN WALNUT STAIR RODS, CARPET SWEEPERS,

best make.

J. J. BROWER,

Brower's Building, next to Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA

Carpet Rags taken in exchange for Carpets.

Feb 13-6 mo

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	60
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 & 6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	16
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 @ 3.50; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; winter patent 4.75 @ 5.50.

WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 95; No. 2, 92.

CORN.—47 @ 50.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 30; No. 2, 37.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16. fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. to 12. Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50.

Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 18½; western 18 @18½.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 28 @ 3 Western ext

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	8:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8.80 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:30, reaching Philadelphia at 6.05 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10.52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6.07 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

To Subscribers Out of the County.

Our books show that a considerable proportion of loss on subscription arises through the negligence of subscribers outside of the county. Some take the paper and pay the first year in advance, but after that they allow it to run on, paying no attention to statements sent them, and at the end of two or three years we are obliged to stop the paper and lose the amount, because it is too small to send for collection. This has happened too often, and we are forced to say that all subscriptions outside the county must positively be paid in advance. Those who have received bills lately will please respond soon, or the papers will be stopped.

Personal.

C. C. Evans of Berwick was in town on legal business on Monday.

Cyrus B. McHenry called on Tuesday, with his usual smile.

E. D. Leidy's children are recovering from their illness and he will start for the west in about ten days.

E. L. Buck, who has been employed by Frank Foust at the Barton mill for some time, has moved to Hughesville where he will take charge of a mill.

George Beagle was taken by surprise last week, Thursday night, by about 100 of his friends, at his home at Mordansville. It was a very pleasant party.

Supt. Grimes made us a call on Tuesday. He says he would like very much to have had all the teachers in the county organize their schools for tree planting on next Thursday, but that so many schools are closed for the season.

The best bread makers in town say that the roller flour from the Red Mill is the best they have ever used.

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Klein's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6w*

J. L. Crawford will sell at Public Sale on Saturday, April 25th 1885, twenty-five swarms of bees, at Light Street, Pa., at two o'clock in the afternoon.

R. Buckingham, Esq., has removed his office to the room formerly occupied by E. H. & R. R. Little in the Brockway building.

The ice cream parlors of Phillips' Domestic Bakery have been refitted for the ice cream season, and will be open for the accommodation of the public on Saturday evening.

A subscriber writing from Audubon, Iowa, enclosing the amount of his subscription to The COLUMBIAN in advance, says: "I cannot well do without it. You see I am a democrat. If the state is black it is not my fault."

The first thunder storm of the season occurred on Sunday evening about eight o'clock. In some of the surrounding cities bright flashes of lightning were visible. There was not much thunder here but considerable of rain.

The board of pardons, at their session last week recommended a commutation of the death sentence in the case of Edwin Botheras, of Luzerne county, who was to have been hung on April 7th for the murder of William Nichols, at Hazleton.

The commissioners of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties are in dispute with the boundary line inMorey township and expect to adjust it by a meeting of the commissioners and surveyors of the two counties.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m. Guava, Pa.

The *XVIth Amendment* is the name of a new paper issued at Buffalo in the interest of temperance. Its last issue announces that in the next, No. 6, will appear an article on total abstinence written by Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, the mistress of the White House.

It has been decided by the courts that "no boundary fence can be made of barbed wire without the consent of the parties owning the adjacent land." The owner of a barbed wire fence along the highway is liable for all injury done to stock by coming in contact with it. This is a matter of interest to farmers and other owners of land.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, has offered two lots on Wyoming Avenue to the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of erecting a building for the Association's use. The lots are valued at $8,000 each. The building will be commenced at once.

The attendance at the Easter services in the Lutheran church on Sunday was greater than has been known for some time. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and vines. Ten persons were admitted into membership by confirmation, one by baptism and four upon certificates from other churches.

An exchange says: Pittston has organized a novel temperance society. Each member promises to abstain from intoxicating drinks for one year, and to pay one dollar a month. At the end of the year each member gets his money back if he has kept his pledge. If not, the money that he paid in is divided pro rata among those who have kept their pledge.

If you want a post-office, or government position of any kind, send at once for the latest, greatest and best book published, containing lists and salaries of all government offices in every state and country with full instructions how and where to make application to secure an appointment. A copy of this valuable work sent by mail, postpaid, to any address for one dollar, by the Democrat Book Co., Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Agents wanted. 4-3-2t

If you want cabbage in June, get your plants now of J. Garrison, on Fifth street.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's P. E. Church on Monday evening for the election of a vestry, the following persons were elected: B. F. Hartman, E. R. Drinker, C. F. Knapp, Eli Barton, C. C. Marr, Geo. E. Elwell and J. H. Maize.

A sudden change of temperature on Saturday morning, put an end to all dangerof flood this season. Had the weather continued as that of Friday, great damage would have been done. The river had risen to within a foot of overflowing the banks. The water gradually wore away the ice and the various gorges have all passed away. A channel was affected through the gorge at Lock Haven on Sunday night.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Dunlap's Book of Forms. Inquire at this office.

Capt. Wm. J. Allen died at his home in Madison township on Wednesday, April 1st, after an illness of some time. Mr. Allen served faithfully in the army, and took part in some of our fiercest battles, notably among which was that of Gettysburg. While enduring the exposures necessary to army life he contracted that dread disease of consumption which eventually brought him to the grave. For years past he has not been able to do much labor, and was frequently urged to apply to the government for a pension. But he always would answer that so many were drawing pensions unjustly that he feared some censure might be laid upon him, and he did not wish to do anything that would provoke a cause for any one to speak dishonorably of him.

The death of Elisha H. Biggs, Esq., which occurred at Williamsport, on the evening of April first, was a source of great sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances in Bloomsburg where he was born, and where he passed the earlier years of his life. He was a gentleman of the old school, ever courteous and polite. He had read law, but never applied for admission to the Bar. The *Gazette & Bulletin* says:

Mr. Biggs was a young man of great intellectual attainments. He had traveled extensively in this and the old country. He was bright, witty and cheerful, and never did harm by word or deed to any one. He was a most delightful companion and his many friends will not soon forget him. The deepest sympathy is felt throughout the city for his widowed mother, in this, her hour of trouble.

An exchange has the following very sensible remark: "One of the great crimes known to the statutes is being taught in our public schools, no more, perhaps, in one town than in another, yet it is a matter which deserves investigation. When the teachers require a pupil to bring an excuse for absence from their parents, the first lesson begins. The pupil often finds himself in severe straits. He knows that his parents will not furnish him an excuse, and he knows that unless he does get an excuse in some shape or other, a punishment awaits him at school. A bright thought occurs to him. He will write the excuse. The teacher will not know the difference, and so he goes to work and forges his parents' name to a paper. Or, if he is not able, he has a friend, a young man, perhaps, who is always willing to help the little shaver out of trouble. So the first lesson is learned, and after that the path is an easy one."

St. Paul's Episcopal church was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, there being over 300 people present. The church was beautifully decorated. In each window were two pots of flowering plants, and the chancel was full of calla lilies and other flowers. The gas jets were all burning at the opening of the service, but when the sun came pouring through the stained glass windows the gas was slowly turned off, and the effect was beautiful. The music was rendered by the usual choir, consisting of Misses Brower and Hendershott, soprano, Misses Fox and Musselman, alto, Mr. P. E. Wirt, tenor, and Mr. L. S. Wintersteen, bass. Miss Musselman, who is a Normal student, resides at Danville, but kindly consented to remain over Sunday to assist, though there was a vacation of several days.

The music as announced last week was well rendered, the *Gloria in Excelsis* from Wels' Third Mass, being the leading feature. This is a grand composition, and is full of beautiful solos, duets and choruses, closing with a grand crash of harmony. Its execution occupied twelve minutes.

At 10 o'clock there was Holy Communion, and an appropriate sermon by the rector, Rev. L. Zahner.

The children's services in the evening was largely attended, the Easter offerings of the school amounting to over $30.

Died near Forks, Columbia county, Pa., on April 5, 1885, Thomas J. Hutchison, age 81 years, 6 months and 8 days.

Mr. Hutchison was born in Centre township in 1803. About fifty years ago he moved to Fishingcreek township where he purchased a farm and on which he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Hutchison was above the average of men in intelligence. This as well as his social qualities brought him to the first rank and constituted a leading spirit in social and civil matters. He was accordingly elected to several important township offices which he filled with acceptance. He was a man of principle and not of mere policy. The question of right, and not mere gain was upper-most in his mind. This principle he endeavored to adhere to especially during his several terms of Justice of the Peace. By industry and economy he succeeded in laying up a respectible competency for advanced years.

About the year 1843, Mr. Hutchison made a profession of religion in the Reformed church. From that time to his death he endeavered to serve his Master with christian fidelity. In the Zion church he took an active part. He was a liberal supporter of the ministry and missions of the church. For a number of years he served in the capacity of Elder. We will deeply feel his loss in the councils of the church as well as in the support of its various interest. But we confidently believe that as he was faithful unto death, he shall receive his promised crown of life. This good man was also brought up in the school of domestic affliction. Two bosom companions preceded him to the spirit world, and the present one survives to bear testimony to the faithfulness of him to whom she had been joined in happy wedlock. A. H.

Dropped Dead.

On Tuesday afternoon at about half past two o'clock James Barton, while coming up Main street fell down in front of F. P. Drinker's, and expired without uttering a word. He had started for his farm below town, but it is presumed that he did not feel well and so turned back for his home which he never reached. He was seen to fall, and was immediately carried home, but on the arrival of Dr. McKelvy a very few moments later, the heart and pulse had both ceased to beat. Mr. Barton was a quiet unobtrusive man, an excellent citizen, and a liberal contributor to the Episcopal church. He leaves a wife but no children. He was born October 24th 1814. The funeral takes place this Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Trout Season.

The trout fishing season opened on the 1st of this month and continues until the 1st of August, a period of four months. The law relating to trout fishing provides that "no person shall take for sale any trout less than five inches long, or fish in any waters, in which brook trout have been planted by the fish commissioners, when public notice of said planting has been given, under $20 penalty."

Who Will be Postmaster?

That there will be a change in the post office of this town very soon, is no longer a matter of doubt. There is a deficiency in the accounts of Postmaster Beckley which has stood ever since W. H. Hunter decamped with the funds several years ago. No one doubts Mr. Beckley's honesty in the matter, as it is believed that the deficiency is caused by his misfortune and not by his fault. But the fact of the deficit remains, and he is responsible for it, and the letter of the President indicates that removals will be made in all such cases.

Who will be his sucessor is not yet known, but indications point strongly towards the appointment of G. A. Clark. Whoever obtains the office, it is to be hoped that for the public convenience there will be a different arrangement of boxes. There should be at least two windows for delivery and new boxes with keys so that everyone can get his own mail. This would save the postmaster much labor, and prevent the long waiting for the delivery window to open. There are few towns the size of this, that do not have better post office facilities than Bloomsburg.

Madison X Roads.

The highways are convalescing.

Geo. Berger a fine musician from Philadelphia is visiting at Wm. Geiser's. He expects to stay during the summer to improve his health.

Jacob Zeisloft, Sr., is seriously ill.

Several persons from here purchased new buggies of a traveling agent in Bloomsburg last week.

Jacob Shoemaker has received another bill for oak lumber. He is a business man and gives perfect satisfaction both as lumberman and carpenter

Miss Emma Geiser a member of the senior academic course at Danville will spend the summer with her parents.

Jacob Zeisloft, Jr., and Aaron Maust expect to accompany E. D. Leidy to Missouri.

The schools have closed, the spelling exercises also. Among the prominent spellers noticed the last evening were the Misses Maud and Maggie Miller, Mr. J. C. Billhime and W. H. Chrisman the instructor at the Cross Roads.

Rev. Bridenbaugh will preach at this place Sunday April 26th. Sabbath school will re-open the same day.

Benton.

The neighbors have laid in a good stock of summer wood. From the appearance of their wood piles it would seem that they did not intend to chop any wood during the heated term. Some have a supply on hand for two or three years.

The farther the lumber forests recede from Benton the larger grow the lumber piles in that town. There are millions of feet stacked in and around town. It should be called lumbertown. Those in need of lumber, please go to Benton and see for yourselves. And we guarantee you will buy, because you cannot be suited so well elsewhere.

Who was it that said he would not make a brute hog of himself by not eating more than a dozen hen's eggs on Easter morning?

At the table said a little boy one day up here to the hired man, "I guess you are a pretty good hand for molasses." The father rebuked the son, and told the hired man not to mind the boy, when in perplexity, the boy replied, "well, I wouldn't said anything, but he took so much."

The holy sacrament will be administered at the St. James church on next Sunday. Preparatory services on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. Special sermon on Friday evening relative to the duty and relation the people sustain to the church. Remarks based on the parable of the great supper, Luke, XIV. Pastor, Rev. A. Houtz.

The roads were almost impassible on account of sink holes and cracks for rods in length where whole sections settled at a time.

Some years ago only three or four persons in our township favored a poor house. Now we doubt not that a majority would favor the much needed project. But during the inclement weather no one was in favor of a poor house.

In the winter during a series of meetings there were twenty-three accessions to the depleted ranks caused by death in the Zion's Reformed church. Two weeks ago Rev. Houtz informed us there were recently four more added to their number, making in all twenty-seven. A faithful servant is truly valuable in the vineyard of the Lord.

The snow left here as though the police were after it, and the streams became furious for a few days.

Many years ago, when your correspondent was a wee little boy, he was instructed in the economy of butter eating; when one evening a servant girl at supper indulged rather too freely in that article, in his astonishment said, "why mother, just see see how Becky eats butter." Which, interpreted in the language then used reads as follows, 'I mamma, goock was de Becky booter frest." There was just then a blushing girl, and a sheepish little boy with their appetites fully satisfied.

The farmers have had a long rest, and as there will be a rather late opening up of the season, they will hardly know what jobs to dispose of first. But I feel proud of my wood pile, and very grateful to the neighbor who gave me the wood. But many would not have accepted the wood even as a gift. Don't you forget it, it took hard chopping to prepare it.

There is only one price for cows, $40, apiece big or little, fresh or farrow, fat or lean, good or poor. So a person informed us who bought one for $40 and who had looked after 40 cows.

There is at this writing (April 6th) quite a good deal of snow in the woods and along the fences.

The gnats will present their little bills shortly now, without much ceremony.

Grain in the ground escaped the hard freezing much better than was expected. It looks right well.

During these pleasant days the people have forgotten zero altogether.

We remember the time when the sky was blue with 'pigeons. Now there is nothing to remind us of these luscious birds but old and useless nets stowed away waiting their return. But should they come there would be no stool pigeons.

We may catch all the trout we can from now till August.

J. F. Caldwell bakes the finest bread in town. apr 3tf*

Catawissa.

Mr. Wm. E. Harder, son of Fiester Harder, died last Wednesday and was buried on Saturday. Services were conducted by Rev. Myers. He was deaf and dumb, yet he showed that he was a christian.

Mr. Joseph Yeager was bruised severely about the head and face last Thursday night by jumping from a train in the dark and striking a switch post.

Mr. Chas. Pohe has moved to town, to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mull, and is at present engaged in carpentering with Thos. Hartman.

The town is steadily improving. Mr. Giffin putting up a stable, Mr. Shuman some houses, Mr. Isaac Seesholtz a double house, and quite a number of others who talk of erecting some in the near future.

There was a collision the latter part of last week near Mainville, but no one seriously injured.

Mr. Geo. Stricker has his engine running now we believe almost entirely upon his certain line of work.

Mr. Wm. K. Shuman has purchased the old Shuman homestead for the consideration of $7000. He gets a good home and easy terms.

Our schools closed on Friday, and the select school will begin on the 20th inst.

Rupert.

Miss Mary Monroe has opened a select school.

Mrs. Kisner was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hess.

Messrs. J. F. Hill and N. Kisner passed through here, on Saturday last, on their way to Philadelphia to their homes in Luzerne county. The former expects soon to practice medicine, the latter will take possession of his drug store in Berwick.

Mr. H. S. Reay, who expected to move to Berwick, was disapointed again, and intends remaining with us for the present.

Charles Hess has gone to Illinois to spend the summer.

Mr. Hosler is on the sick list.

Mr. W. O. Holmes moved in the hotel on the first, we think the house will now be run better than ever.

James Learn moved from Berwick, to Montour, on the place known as the Quick property.

Mr. Quick, our lively blacksmith is always kept busy.

Bessie Reay was taken sick while visiting her grandmother at Espy.

Mr. Boone is still confined to the house.

Squire Quick is rebuilding his house.

Mr. Crites, miller at the aqueduct mill, has a holiday, the water is too high.

SCRIBBLER.

Jerseytown.

A little rain Sunday evening accompanied by thunder.

The roads are in very bad condition, perhaps worse than they have been at this season for many years.

Several flocks of wild geese have been seen lately.

The schools in the township are now all closed.

Miss Savidge of Turbotville will begin a summer school at Spruce Hill next Monday.

Rev. Munro of Muncy was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron started for their western home last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stout of Berwick, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Farnsworth of Wilkesbarre and Mr. S. Allen and daughter of Milton, attended the funeral of Capt. Allen on Saturday.

Our friend, Mr. Chas. Smith operator for the Tide Water Oil Company, has gone to Tamanend where he will be located permanently in the office of the company. Mr. Smith's promotion was a just recogniton of the faithful service which he had rendered the company, and his many friends are glad to hear of his promotion and wish him success in his field of labor.

Again the people of this community were called upon to pay the last rite of respect to one who had always commanded the highest respect from all with whom he became acquainted. Capt. W. J. Allen who had been a long sufferer from consumption died last Wednesday evening at the age of 52. The remains were taken to the cemetery on the hill for interment on Saturday, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the funeral was quite largely attended. Capt. Allen distinguished himself in the late war, he was a kind and accommodating neighbor, and was a man highly respected for his straight-forward, honest, and upright manner, and many other sterling qualities.

Buckhorn.

Mrs. Kate Roat moved to her home in Bloom on Thursday of last week.

Baltis White of Lightstreet, put up with our landlord, C. H. Deitterick, Friday evening last.

Clinton Dewitt, and daughter Dorcas, of Stillwater, visited E. J. Ohl's and C. M. Terwilliger's, Friday and Saturday of the past week.

Last Saturday Joe White assumed the high and noble responsibility of a father for the first time in his life. It's a little girl.

Mrs. Annie Vanliew has returned to her home in Lightstreet, to be with us no more for a while. We all predict something, Annie.

John G. Hartman of Nanticoke, spent a few days with parents and friends of this place.

Rev. Tubbs preached his first sermon at this appointment on Sabbath morning last.

Miss Lizzie Richart was accompanied home Sunday by Miss Millie Kistler of Mt. Pleasant.

Geo. Masteller of Madison, gave Hemlock a brief call the 4th inst.

Roland Ikeler, foreman of the New Process Mill, and Alvin Merrell, spent their Easter with the former's parents in Mount Pleasant.

Hemlock will be represented at the Bloomsburg State Normal School through its present term in the persons of Miss Mamie Girton, Wade Hartman, Wm. Langfield, Clees Foulk, Harry Deitterick, and probably others that we have not learned of.

Miss Nora Foulk has gone to Danville to pay a visit.

To-day (Tuesday) Geo. Hartman and wife entered into a life long business of house-keeping. May theirs be pleasant and prosperous.

Olliver Swisher of Lightstreet, moved to New Ashlandville in the Miller house, today.

The Harris Brothers commenced their spring plowing on Tuesday of the present week, the first work of its kind for the season in this section. There will soon be more to follow.

Rev. Smyzer, P. E., will hold his first quarterly conference on this charge at this place, Saturday, April 25.

PRUDENCE AND FAIRY.

Centralia.

An accident with terrible results occurred on Monday last at Cuyler colliery, Raven Run, about three miles from this place. Ten men were entombed by a cave-in, and there is no possibility of ever recovering the bodies. The mines is operated by Heaton & Co., and as their leases expires in a few months they were "robbing" out. The mines showed signs of caving in early in the morning, and the employees were not allowed to enter. The men entombed were sent in to strengthen the timbers and were, it is supposed at work in the gangway when the accident occurred. The only means of egress would be to cut through hundreds of feet of rock and slate. The names of the unfortunate men are Michael Hepley, Henry Mervine, Ben. Maurer, Nick. Purcell, Daniel Kenny, Anderson and Son, Frank McLaughlin, John Cavanaugh and Bernard Smith. The first five named are married, and leave large families. The scene at the mines was heartrending, the wives and children of the men were almost frantic with grief, hundreds of people visited the place daily. At this writing no person was allowed to enter the mines as it was considered unsafe.

The heavy rains of Friday night, raised the water so high in the slopes at Morris Ridge and Logan colleries, that they were unable to resume work until Monday.

The North Ashland colliery was also troubled with the heavy water and the men were compelled to dam up one side of the mine, during the fore part of the week.

The funeral of John Sproat, who was killed at North Ashland by a fall of coal on Thursday, took place in Ashland on Sunday, and was attended by a large number from town.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Miners' and Laborers Association held a meeting on Locust Avenue, which was addressed by State President Harris. The majority of our workingmen have become members of the organization.

A correspondent to the associated press, says all the Hungarians employed about the collieries at Centralia have been discharged by the new superintendent. There is not a grain of truth in the above and the correspondent must be badly in want of news when he drew such an unfounded article from his imagination.

The retiring poor director while making his last trip to the almshouse in company with his friend Davy, captured what he thought a beautiful squirrel, but which proved to be "a fetid animal of the weasel kind." His intentions were at first to bring him home alive, but the actions of the animal proved too "strong" for the poor director, and (the animal was put to death. His lifeless body was presented to Dr. Gwinner. He will have him stuffed.

Thos. Reese is canvassing the town, in the interest of the *Daily News* of Shenandoah.

The refrigerator opposite the valley depot is completed, and workmen have begun to fill in the ice, indications are that cool beer will be in order this season.

Aleck McDonald spent part of last week in Harrisburg.

Rachael Darrah is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Al. Smith and wife of Shenandoah were the guests of Mr. Burt during the week.

Messrs Bakey and Lynch of Union Seminary, New Berlin, spent Easter week in town.

Exploits of John Weiss.

HIS PAST CAREER AS GIVEN BY THE *News-Dealer*.

The *News-Dealer* of last Saturday gives the following account of John Weiss and his doings for the past few years. Many people in this county know Weiss, some alas, too well. Says the *News-Dealer*:

For the past few days John Weiss, who was released from the Luzerne county prison on last Thursday, after serving a term of imprisonment for bigamy, and who was then taken to Bloomsburg, where he was wanted for desertion, has been noticed about this city. Many stories have been published about him, and his exploits during the past year, but they were not correct and we, therfore, think if his career, just for the past seven years, were written up in full it would be very interesting. During the last seven years John has made no end of love, which has brought no end of truble upon him, and his exploits during that time would make plenty of material for a book.

Seven years ago John Weiss, the subject of this sketch, resided at Buckhorn, a small town near Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, where he was married to a pretty young lady, named Miss Maggie Miller, who was the daughter of a highly respected and well-to-do farmer named Wm. Miller. Weiss' alleged object for wedding Miss Miller was to obtain money, but he slipped up on that point as his wife would not agree to his entreaties and would always answer that she had married him with the expectation of being cared for like all good wives should be, and that she would not ask her father for money to support themselves with. Weiss at once saw that he had made a mistake, and a short time after the marriage he told her he would go in search of employment to earn enough money to go to housekeeping with. He then bid his wife good-bye, promising to return as soon as he had earned a sufficent amount of money, but from that day to this he has not been near his wife, nor offered her support in any shape or form. Not long after he had gone away a child was born to Mrs. Weiss, and she more than anxiously awaited the return of her husband, but all in vain. She lost track of him soon after, and did not hear of him again until he was tried in the Columbia county courts for breach of promise.

When Weiss left Buckhorn he left for good, at least it is thought so by the persons who are acquainted with all the facts in the case. He went from Buckhorn to Mainville, a small village along the Catawissa and Williamsport branch of the P. & R. Railroad, where he found employment. He was not there many months before he became enamored of a young lady who was only seventeen years of age, and was considered one of the prettiest girls in that section. She was young and innocent when Weiss first became acquainted with her, but she did not remain so long after. He was not long in telling her that he loved her, and she believed him. During the courtship he told her that he was a single man, and she began to love him in return. When this state of affairs was discovered by Weiss, he soon accomplished her ruin, at the same time promising to make her his wife. The marriage day was set, but, luckily for the girl, a few days before the happy event was to take place she learned that her lover had a wife and child living at Buckhorn, and at once caused Weiss' arrest. Weiss was apprehended by Constable Woodward, of Bloomsburg, and lodged in the Columbia county jail. Soon after he had a trial in the courts of that county, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in that jail. He remained in jail until nearly three years ago, at which time he owed that county $73.95. for costs, etc., and one night made his escape from the prison by unlocking the doors with a wooden key that he had made during his imprisonment. The key was nicely made and he left it behind as a souvenir, and it is now to be seen at the jail, where it is kept as a relic. After Weiss made his escape he skipped out of Columbia county as fast as he possibly could, and succeeded in evading the officers of the law, who were in search of him.

The escapd prisoner turned his footsteps towards this city. When he reached Butzbach's Landing, below Plymouth, he found employment on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new road, then being constructed. He worked on that road until spring came, when he grew tired of shovelling dirt and sought other employment. He called at the house of Mrs. Harrold, a widow and the mother of fourteen children, residing in Buttonwood, who engaged him to help do the farm work during the coming summer of 1883, at $16 per month.

He was there not very long before he fell dead in love with Mrs. Harrold, and she seemed to fall dead in love with him, and it is yet an unsettled question whether she courted him or he courted her. They were finally engaged to be married, and before the ceremony was performed Weiss told Mrs. Harrold that he had a wife living in Buckhorn, from whom he was divorced, but Mrs. Harold loved him so much the more. She informed her children that Weiss had a wife living at Buckhorn, but she cautioned them not to say a word about it to any one outside of the family. The children did not like the way their mother acted and informed her to that effect, but she replied that she loved Weiss and was determined to have him for a husband, and that she did not want to hear another word against her beloved intended; that if her children did not like the way she acted they could leave the house. A few days before the wedding occurred one of the daughters expressed her opinion about the affair to her mother and said that she believed it was wrong for the wedding to be held, whereupon her mother grasped her by the throat and choked her severely, at the same time threatening to kill her if she uttered another word against John Weiss.

The wedding day finally dawned and John Weiss and Mrs. Harrold were made man and wife by Rev. Father Nagle, of this city. Soon after the hymenial event some of the older children left home and sought employment among strangers, where they are still, because they could not bear to see their aged mother live with a man who had a wife and child living elsewhere.

The couple did not live together very long as some of the children of Mrs. Harrold rebelled against such work.

They had a warrant issued for the arrest of Weiss, charging him with bigamy. Weiss was arrested a little over a year ago, given a trial in the courts of this county, found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Luzerne county jail.

Mrs. Weiss, formerly Mrs. Harrold, was greatly affected at this turn of affairs and it deeply grieved her to see her "Johnny" lodged behind the iron bars. Weiss was put to work at carpet weaving soon after being confined in prison, and he turned out to be a first class weaver, but he sighed for liberty every day during his imprisonment. Mrs. Harrold called on him often and watched him while performing his work. She also spoke many kind and encouraging words to him and furnished him with many palatable dainties. Weiss bore his imprisonment very well and was in excellent health at the termination of his sentence on last Thursday.

Mrs. Harrold made great preparations to receive her "Johnny" at the expiration of his time in prison and had prepared an elaborate turkey feast for last Thursday. She anticipated a grand time and so did Weiss, but both were sorely disappointed, for as soon as Weiss' cell door was opened and he walked out to be a free man again, Constable Tammany of this city, stepped up and arrested him on a warrant issued by Weiss' father-in-law, William Miller, of Buckhorn. The charges against him were desertion and non supporting his wife and child.

Constable Tammany, assisted by Mrs. Harrold's son-in-law, John Schmidt, the hotel keeper on West Market street, took Weiss to Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Thursday last, and from thence to Buck Horn. At the latter place Weiss was given a brief hearing before 'Squire Moore, who held him in $1,000 bail for his appearance at the May term of court. As no one in that section was willing to become Weiss' security the magistrate committed him to the same county jail from which he made his escape several years ago, but it would be an utter impossibility for him to escape from there now as Sheriff Mowrey is a watchful and efficient officer.

On the way to Bloomsburg Weiss informed the constable and Mr. Schmidt that he "would miss a grand turkey roast that Mrs. Harrold had expressly prepared for him, and that he was sorry he could not be there." He was told that Mrs. Harrold would most likely have no appetite, and he answered that he guessed such was the case. He was further told that such was the case with men who had too many wives. He answered, "I don't care for this scrape, as I am getting the cheapest ride I ever had in my life."

Every one supposed that the matter would rest at this point, but such was not the case. Mrs. Harrold sought out a lawyer and learned how she could obtain Weiss' release from prison at Bloomsburg. George Denn, of South Wilkes-Barre who claims to be a partner of her's in the grocery and tea business in Pell block, on South Main Street, this city, also assisted Mrs. Harrold in driving away the cloud of trouble. The two went to Bloomsburg on Friday and became Weiss' bail, and Denn also paid the $73.95 that was due that prison when Weiss escaped from it. Mrs. Harrold and George Denn accompanied by Weiss, arrived in Wilkes-Barre on Friday, and there was great rejoicing over the matter in the Harrold mansion in Buttonwood, that evening.

On Saturday afternoon John Weiss, Georg Denn and Mrs. Harrold's hired man came to Wilkes-Barre and purchased a keg of beer, for the jollification, which was had on Sunday. They drove about the city, with the beer in the vehicle, and passed up and down West Market street for more than a dozen times, so that Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Harrold's son-in-law who is greatly opposed to his mother-in-laws's singular conduct, could see that John Weiss had obtained his liberty after all.

It is the opinion of Mrs. Harrold's neighbors and acquaintances that the property for which her late husband and children worked hard, will most likely be squandered if she continues to live with John Weiss. If her deceased husband's spirit knew of his wife's present actions his ghost would rise up out of the grave and haunt her and her present husband. It is also said that a committee should be appointed for the estate, as her most intimate friends claim that she is incompetent to control her own affairs.

Mrs Thumb, widow of the late General, has cast off her mourning attire, and become the Countess Magri, the wedding ceremony taking place at the Trinity Church, New York, on Monday. She will leave the stage, and go to Italy with her husband, who is an Italian nobleman, and not much bigger than her first husband.

FOR SALE.

I BUY AND SELL

CALVES. I want nearly all the good calves in the county.

SHOTES. A specialty. I deal largely in nice white clean and thrifty shotes in pigs from 7 to 8 weeks old, 2 months, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7 to 8 months old, shotes in weight from 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, to 100 pounds a piece.

POULTRY Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, &c.

PORK A specialty. I handle pork in weight from 75, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 350, 400 to 450 pounds, by the pound, quarter, and side or whole pig.

BEEF A specialty by the pound, half quarter, quarter, side, whole beef, live, standing up or knocked down, from 5 cents a pound up to 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10 cents a pound.

APPLES By peck, bushel, or by the barrel.

FURS Fox, Skunk, Raccoon, Mink, Muskrat, Sheep Skins, &c.

HAY Timothy, Clover, and Timothy and Clover Hay.

BARK Oak and Hemlock.

CLOVERSEED Bought and sold.

RYE STRAW By the bundle or by the ton.

BEESWAX.

FRESH COWS.

LUMBER All kinds 2x4, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 3x8, 4x5, 5x6, 6x8, 12, 14 16, 18 and 20, 24, 28, 30 to 32 feet long.

Boards and Plank 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long, worked half inch, pine and Hemlock, German siding 12, 14 and 16 feet long.

Hemlock Boards 6x12 inch, gnuged 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. Shingle and Plastering lath. A lot of good dry white pine boards, narrow, medium and wide 12, 13, 14, 16 18 and 20 inches wide. Worked white pine, yellow pine, and Hemlock flooring, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Shaved and sawed shingles, pine, No 1, 2, and 3, pine, Hemlock and chestnut. Battens 2 and 3 inch, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, pickets, posts, rails, wainscoting. Lumber dressed in the yard at the store. Telephone connection.

SILAS YOUNG,

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.

Sugar.

Should you ask our boys and girls what nation was first to use this article, the prompt answer of many would be, I don't know. Indeed you may expect a similar answer from some of the older people. This being so, it is not surprising that many of our kitchen women think nothing about it, except for the sweetness it contains. Of those who do think, the extent of their thoughts are varied. Some know it as a home production; others, aided by imagination, can trace it coming from the West Indies Islands and other places; or even trace it to the place where the word originated.

When in the family circle the ancient nations of Central Europe are discussed, the idea is generally received that these people our ancestors knew little or nothing of the common things of to-day. In part this is true, but they have taught many useful things, among which is the commonest of articles, sugar. And it should be remembered when we use this article in our coffee or enjoy our sweetmeats, that, in the oldest language now known, a word is found which represents the same article. Also, it should be remembered that one nation after another has borrowed from the Sanskrit language this word, sugar. It is not to be supposed that the Sanskrit word was spelled or pronounced the same as the word which we use, but each nation made such modifications from the original word as was best suited to their language. It would be a curiosity to have collected all the words that are used to represent this article. Indeed, it would be a beneficial study for any one to arrange and analyze all these words, tracing them back to the root from whence they came. The way we received our modified word is in this wise: The Persians borrowed the Skr. Carkari, modifying it to Shakar. Then we find that the Arabian language has borrowed the Persian word, modifying it to Sakkar with a later modification of the first a to o, calling it Sokkar. The Spaniards borrowed this word which in their language was pronounced Azucar; from this the French has their word, Lucre, and from the French was obtained our middle English Sugre (chan. C. T. 10928), afterward modified into sugar.

I do not know how those old nations used the sugar, but I am quite sure that they did not use it in the same manner in which we use the present article. Through Jeremiah, the information is obtained that the Jews knew it as the sweet cane from a far country. This proves that it was not grown on their fertile soil. Strabo, on making mention of it says that Nearchus, an admiral of Alexander, found it in the East Indies, three hundred and twenty-five years before Christ. Lucan says that an oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage. It is prescribed as a medicine by Galen, in the second century of the Christian area, and reliable authors say that it was introduced into Europe about the beginning of the seventh century. About fifteen hundred and ten, the Spaniards and Portugese brought it to America. L. J.

FOR SALE.—Jersey cows and graded Jerseys. Also, 1 pair of 7 ton Platform scales. Inquire of G. A. Herring, Bloomsburg. apr 3-2w*

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Orders taken for extra pieces white and decorated dishes at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can buy best medium light prints, choice patterns, at 4 cents a yard at Clark & Son's, and all other goods in proportion. New York Mills Muslin 4-4 at 10 cts. a yard.

Ice cream opening at Phillips' Parlors on Saturday evening.

Landreth's Garden Seeds at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Ladies' and Children's spring hosiery gloves at low prices. Clark & Son.

Bread equal to the very best at Phillips' Bakery.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Lace curtains 12½ yd to $6.00 a pair at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

If you want dress silks of any kind go to Clark & Son's. They are offering bargains.

Crash for Towels 5c to

When to Move Bees.

Spring is the best time of the year to move bees. The combs are not heavy with honey, there is no hot weather to melt the combs or suffocate the bees, the combs are tough with brood, and there are but comparatively few bees in the hives. A spring wagon is the best to haul them in, but a lumber wagon can be used if plenty of straw is placed under the hives and the driver is careful. If the top of the hive is covered with wire cloth, it will furnish sufficient ventilation early in the season; in hot weather both top and bottom of the hive should be covered with wire-cloth. The frames should be nailed at the ends to prevent their slipping about. When bees are moved only a short distance, there is usually trouble from their returning to their former location. If the distance that they are to be moved is very short, it can be accomplished by moving them only a few inches each day; if the distance is several rods, the bees should be fastened in their hives, then disturbed by drumming upon the hives, after which they can be carried to the new location. Before releasing them, however, a board should be leaned against the front of each hive. Then, as the bees come rushing out, they strike their heads against the board, which causes them to notice their new location and take "bearings" as they leave for the fields. Remove as many landmarks as possible from the old locations, and if necessary, keep smouldering, smoking fires burning for a few hours upon the place previously occupied by the hives. *American Agriculturist for April.*

Farm Notes.

An old recipe for making grafting wax, and a good one, is four parts resin, two parts beeswax, and one part tallow. Melt all together in a kettle, over a moderate fire, and when well mixed, pour into a vessel of cold water to harden. When stiff enough to handle, grease the hands and then pull and work the wax to the grafts in such a way that the air shall be entirely excluded from all raw surfaces on scion and stock. In cold weather, the wax may need warming by working it in the hands, or it may be melted applied with a brush. For small trees in nurseries, we have used the wax on strips of cloth prepared by simply dipping the strips in melted wax. These, wound around the stock, keep the scion firmly in place.

When an orchard is in a very bad condition it may be greatly improved with a moderate outlay, if, after giving it a good pruning, the land is given a heavy dressing of ground bone and ashes, or muriate of potash. When ashes cannot be obtained, muriate of potash may be made to take place. One ton of bone and forty bushels of wood ashes, or 500 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied to each acre, spreading it broadcast on the surface. If the fruit be the object, when the grass is in blossom it should be rolled down with a heavy roller, and permitted to remain as a mulch for the trees. This not only keeps the ground well covered but it causes the grass to come up the next spring quite thin, and thus the grass roots are lessened, giving the roots of the tree a better chance to grow.

The straw from beans is a natural food for sheep, and they are the only stock which are fond of it. It is a healthy food for them. Oat straw is a healthy food for them. Oat straw is better for sheep than any unpalatable hay. They will pick out all of the leaves and heads of any kind of straw, but they do not like the coarse straws, and will not eat them unless forced to by hunger. Straw, to be good for sheep, should not be over-ripe, musty, or full of ergot. On this account rye is the poorest, and wheat next. To give sheep a keen appetite, no more should be given them than they will eat up clean. They come to a sweet-smelling and fresh rack of food with a relish.

Sagacity of Cows.

The sagacity of cows is generally underrated. A great deal is said of dogs and horses, but the ingenuity displayed by cows in opening bath doors, feed boxes, and gates, and in upsetting fences far surpasses that of any other farm animal, and proves them to be thinking and reasoning creatures. One who has watched the eloquent eye of a cow engaged in withholding her milk cannot fail to be impressed with her evident power of thought and determined will. And now as a further proof of the cow's sagacity Mr. Coles Carpenter says one of his herd goes to the pump when the water trough is empty, and taking the pump handle between her horns, pumps water into the tub and satisfies her thirst, and will even pump more if the supply is satisfactory. This story, perhaps, goes far enough, if not too far, for it will certainly encourage the dishonest milk—and water—men to charge some ambitious and vain cow with diluting her own milk for the purpose of increasing her record. Perhaps Mary Anne of St. Lambert is one of those sagacious and ambitious cows.

Mustard and Pneumonia.

Writing to the New York *World* a gentleman says: "Pneumonia can be cured if the person will apply promptly over the lungs a poultice or draft made of mustard and flaxseed meal, keeping quiet and warm in bed. Prompt action is of vital importance, and there is no occasion for waiting for the arrival of an 'old-fashioned' or 'new-fashioned' practitioner when so simple a remedy may be applied by any one, and if taken in season will, I think, always be effective. In my first personal experience my determination not to give up business, even for a day, came near costing me my life. The case was neglected till an eminent physician said that my right lung would be of just as much use to me out on the table as in the condition it then was, a fact of which I was already pretty well aware, but the mustard and flaxseed poultice mastered the disease and restored my lung to its normal condition, as good as new. In the second attack, a year later, the case was taken in hand promptly, the poultice applied, quiet and warmth maintained, and speedy recovery ensued without a physician being called." Mustard is an old-fashioned cure, and its healing virtues can hardly be over-estimated. It has saved our household many a doctor's bill.

There are about 60,000 more females than males in the city of Berlin. The fact is all the more remarkable as there is a garrison of soldiers in the city that number 19,000 men.

The White House has been painted so often that the white lead upon it is said to be, by actual mensurement, nearly a quarter of an inch thick.

Manners and Customs of a Peculiar People in Africa.

The following interesting description of the manners and customs of one of the West African tribes—the Su-Sus—is taken from article in the London *Standard* on the German annexations on the coast between Senegal and Sierra Leone, which was written by a German officer who lived for some time in the country.

The natives, we are told, belong to the Su-su tribe. They are tall and handsome, in this respect contrasting strongly with the natives of the Congo region and Damaraland. The women are very nice looking, and they appear to be scrupulously clean. The Su-sus are exceedingly polite, never passing each other without passing a good-day, with a wish that they may respectively do their work well. The men wear a kind of coat, somewhat after the style of the Arabs, and a pagnai, or cloth of a gay hue, about two and a half yards long and a yard and a half wide fastened around the waist. They invariably have their head covered, generally with a nice clean-looking cap. The women wear a bright-colored robe, with a silk or other fancy kerchief around the head. Their family life is remarkably pure. A Su-su will keep his wife and children wherever they are, even though they be a hundred miles away. Their religion is Mohammedanism, but, apparently, of a corrupt sort. The marriage ceremony is performed at the age of sixteen. Polygamy is practiced within the limits prescribed by the koran, but no woman is forced to marry a man against her will, and if she cannot get the man of her choice she is at liberty to remain single. The marriage ceremony is analogous in most respects to that of the Arabs. A man wishing to espouse a damsel sends presents (invariably consisting of European goods) to her parents. If the parents agree, the suitor visits the young lady with another load of presents. After making each other's acquaintance the lady informs her parents of her decision, who in turn communicate it to the young man. If it be favorable he proceeds forthwith to build his house, and returns to claim his bride with yet a third lot of presents for the parents. Should a case arise in which the parents object to the union, the couple settle the matter by eloping, and, according to the etiquette of the people, every village will give them shelter and protection.

Slavery is an established institution, and an extensive trade is carried on. Slaves are worth from $10 to $40, according to age and ability. A good healthy slave who has learned a trade will fetch twice as much. The slaves are well treated, and appear to be a great deal better off than servants in Europe. They work five days for their owners, and the rest for themselves and their families. Domestic slaves very rarely run away, and if they do they are quickly caught and sold into the interior by way of punishment. A slave will protect his master with his life. They seem to be very happy in their slavery, for they are well cared for, well fed, and well dressed. Frequently the chiefs or kings go up the river on slave-hunting expeditions. As a rule, the slaves they bring down do not regret their capture, for by coming down to the sea they have less field work to do, and have altogether a better time of it. If a slave is determined to obtain his freedom, he makes for the Isles de Lois, which are British territory. While the writer of the article was there a native trader was passing close to the Isles de Los with a slave crew. No sooner did he come near the shore than his crew to a man jumped overboard and swam ashore. He went after them, but the English collector of customs took them under his protection and refused to deliver them up.

The chief articles of food among the Su-sus are fish and rice. They eat only once a day, just before going to bed. They consume an astonishing meal, but it does not appear to interfere with their slumbers, for you might discharge a rifle beside a sleeping Su-sus without awakening him. Their huts are wattled, mud-plastered, and roofed with bamboo. They are cleanly, and furnished with chairs, tables, and bedsteads made by native carpenters. The Su-sus have acquired the rudiments of civilization, presumably from the Portugese. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that they are adepts in soap-boiling.

The local potentate is a personage styled King John. His majesty is said to be a drunken old reprobate. He receives an allowance of $200 per annum from the French government. He is the judge of all disputes, and gives his decisions on a good old simple plan—namely, in favor of the side that pays him best. The political power he has handed over to his clever brother King Ben, in exchange for rum. King Ben was educated at St. Louis (Senegal), and displays his French education by thwarting the commandant to the extent of his ability. The king is not a pure Su-su, for his grandfather was a white man. While the German officer was on the Pongas river a great war was going on among the natives. The martial character may be judged by the fact that during the entire campaign the casualties amounting to no more than seven men, and these are believed to have been killed by accident. Their usual method of fighting is to skulk behind bushes and fences. When a safe opportunity occurs they rush out and, after discharging their pieces wildly, scamper back to shelter. Their fighting, such as it is, is confined to daylight. At sunset a truce is naturally proclaimed, and in the evening the forces fraternize, so that it is by no means uncommon to see friend and foe cooking their daily meal and eating together. If the month of Ramadan should come around before the conclusion of hostilities, a truce is imposed during the month of fasting.

Who can blame the seekers after fat offices when we read in the newspapers that John Sherman has amassed a fortune of over $3,000,000 in the past few years from an annual salary which never exceeded $8,000, and for the most of the time did not amount to more than $5,000?

The juice of the curious ink-plant of New Granada requires no preperation for being used for writing. The color is reddish when first applied to paper but soon becomes a deep black which is very durable.

That was a happy answer Miss Cleland made to an army officer the other day. "Pray, what do ladies find to think and talk about besides dress and parties?" said the doughty warrior in her presence. "They can think of the heroic deeds of our modern army officers," she said with greatest condescension.

A Cool-bird is one of the fowl kind, whose wings have been clipped by legal process.

One of the most remarkable people with whom missionaries have to do are the Falashas of Ethiopia. They are black Hebrews about two hundred thousand in number, living west of Jordan, who have as their holy writings the Old Testament in an Ethiopic version, and who still rigidly adhere to the Mosaic ceremonies and laws. They are the children of Hebrew immigrants, who, in the time of the great Dispersion, settled in Abyssinia and married wives of that nation. Efforts made during the last 200 years to convert them to Christianity have proved unavailing.

There are still some half dozen wooden houses in London. One is the Wellclose square near the tower, and another in the back of it. They are very old, but in good repair, and warm and comfortable.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and st as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for tw years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nos rums advertised, a d then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A Hill a subpœna was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpœna due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY,
mar 13w4 Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN,
Feb 27-6t Administrator, Muncy, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa. have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

ERI IKELER,
Feb 27 Administrator.
Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

SUPERIOR
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS.
TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS.
Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.
924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.
feb6-1y

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.
apr 10-4 w r

WANTED. —Ladies and gentlemen of good address to take light, employment at their own homes (distance no objection); work sent by mail; $3 to $5 a day can be quietly made; no canvassing. Please address at once Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5044.
March 20-4w d

At the Root of the Matter.

In Clothing, we know the importance of starting right; of buying cautiously and of making up well and skillfully.

Our success depends on giving the worth of your money every time.

Prices Rule Unusually Low

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,
3-6 Philadelphia.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.**

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.
W. H. MOORE."
Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—o.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of taste, smell, hearing. A Quick Relief. A positive Cure.

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. apr 10-4w d

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,092
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,116,770
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	2,275,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

ODD ITEMS.

Of the works called for in the great library of the British Museum less than ten per cent are novels.

The enthusiastic miners of Eagle City, Arizona, presented $5,000 in gold dust to the mother of the first child born there.

Cork is now made into bricks for coating steam boilers and ice coolers. The cork is broken up into very small particles, a small quantity of cement added, and then passed into the shape of bricks, which are first dried by air, and then by artificial heat.

San Augustine, Florida, was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans, within the limits of the present United States. The settlement was established in 1565, and San Augustine is, therefore, the oldest city in the United States.

Near Tallahassa, Fla., there resides a man who has lived in the same house, on the same farm, all his life, but has always voted and paid taxes in two different States. His home is near the Georgia line, and the several surveys have placed him in a different State each time.

A citizen of Americus, Ga., claims to have carried an open-face watch constantly for twenty years without having broken the crystal, although several times it was subjected to rough use. The watch was inherited from his father, and the crystal was placed on it forty years ago.

In Northern Siberia when a young man thinks he wants to marry a young woman he arranges to pay a certain sum to her father. Half of this sum he pays down and lives with the family of his lady-love for a year. If, at the end of that time, he still wants her, he pays the other half of the sum agreed upon and gets her. If he doesn't want her he says so and loses the instalment which he first paid.

Lead veins are thickest in limestone, thinner in sandstone and thinnest in slate. The latter, however, contains the greatest percentage of silver.

A Cold in the Head.

The "Family Doctor" in *Household Words* says: The commonest type of cold is that called "cold in the head," to distinguish it from "cold on the chest." The "cold in the head" has certain well-marked symptoms—a feeling of general *malaise* is experienced, often accompanied by a slight feverish sickness. Then comes a sensation of fullness in the head, there is sneezing, a profuse flow of tears, and irritating and copious discharge from the nose. This means that the mucus membrane of the nose is inflamed, and if this spreads down the back of the throat, the sufferer becomes hoarse. The way to treat this troublesome complaint is to take a "hot drink." An orange sliced and put into a large cup with a little sugar sprinkled over it, and boil water upon it, and then drank as hot as possible, is both pleasant and beneficial. The feet should be put into hot water, with a little mustard. This foot bath should be taken at the bedside; the patient should be well wrapped up, and a blanket placed across his knees, should be drawn outside the bath, so as to confine the steam. After keeping the feet in the water for from five to ten minutes, the patient should lose no time in getting to bed, where he will probably derive great benefit from the general feeling of warmth and from flow of prespiration which has been induced. If possible at this stage, the patient should remain in bed for two days, with a fire in his room, which should be well made up at night, so as to keep alight till morning. But keeping in bed will do little good if the patient persists in holding a newspaper or a book to read, for thereby he is more dangerously exposed to cold than if he were up, dressed and going about as usual. The main point is to keep thoroughly wrapped up and constantly warm. Even an uncomfortable degree of heat may be beneficial.

A small piece of camphor chewed and sucked is very good. So is the inhalation of sulphurous acid gas—a remedy which was found to be in constant use by the weavers of Kircaldy, who had it among the material of their work. Buy two ounces of sulphurous acid (dilute) from a chemist, and then take out the cork and inhale—through the nostrils only, of course—the pungent gas which is given off. Some use Ferrier's snuff, and find benefit therefrom; but it must be used cautiously, as it contains a powerful drug—to-wit, morphia. Ten or twelve grains of Dover's powder taken in gruel at bedtime is good for an adult, but should not be administered to children, as it contains opium, which should never be given to them without a doctor's prescription. To avoid an unpleasant excoriation of the nose and upper lip during the course of a cold in the head, they should be often washed thoroughly with soap and lukewarm water, and a little vaseline should be applied. If the throat feels sore, a chlorate of potash lozenge should be sucked occasionally.

How to Make a Paper Pan.

I recently required a dish to silver some paper on, and none could be obtained near where I live. I made a dish in the following manner: First cut out a block of wood the exact size and thickness of dish required. Then take a sheet of cartridge paper, paste it with flour paste, and rub in the paste well, letting the paper be thoroughly soaked with it. Then place the paper evenly on the wooden block, turn down the edges smoothly and double the corners back, rubbing them down well. Be very particular with the first sheet, because if you get that smooth, the rest is easy. Follow with another sheet of cartridge paper, turning the surplus or slack paper at the corners, the opposite direction to the last. Follow with five or six sheets of old newspaper in the same way, and cap with another sheet of cartridge. Put the block with the paper on into an oven, and bake till dry. Then take out the block and trim the edges Paint the outside of the paper dish with varnish. Pour some varnish inside the dish and let it soak in, and then pour off the surplus. Bake in the oven again. After the varnish is hard and dry, warm the dish until it is hot enough to melt paraffine wax. Pour some melted paraffine into it, and tilt it about till the bottom and sides are evenly covered; pour off the surplus, and when dry you can use for toning, developing, or even silvering paper. Of course the above is only recommended as a substitute for glass or porcelain when the latter cannot be readily obtained. Paraffine alone may be used if you like.—*F. Whitehead, Photo. Times.*

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A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No Experience Required. Liberal Wages. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.
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The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain-laden fleets. These were elements of her strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've sto d at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of those three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I have been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and and my digestion wholly disordered. I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kenn dy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. To give t difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have str great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.
Mar 27-1 mo

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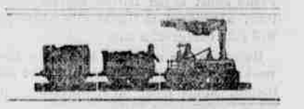
May 4-1f

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate station, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.20 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.40 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

3.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.30 a. m.; Washington, 9.35 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday), for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 p. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 10.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.40 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkesbarre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkesbarre 8.05 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.45 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.35 p. m., Sunbury 1.40 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkesbarre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

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DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 25	Scranton	5 50	9 40
8 54	1 24	9 19	Bellevue	5 55	9 46
8 48	1 19	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50
8 40	1 11	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 57
8 35	1 06	8 59	Pittston	6 17	10 04
8 27	12 57	8 51	West Pittston	6 23	10 09
8 22	12 52	8 46	Wyoming	6 28	10 14
8 17	12 47	8 42	Mailby	6 32	10 17
8 12	12 42	8 19	Bennett	6 36	10 20
8 08	12 40	8 35	Kingston	6 41	10 25
8 08	12 37	8 35	Kingston	6 48	10 25
8 03	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29
7 59	12 30	8 25	Plymouth	6 55	10 33
7 54	12 26	8 21	Avondale	7 00	10 37
7 50	12 15	8 17	Nanticoke	7 05	10 41
7 46	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48